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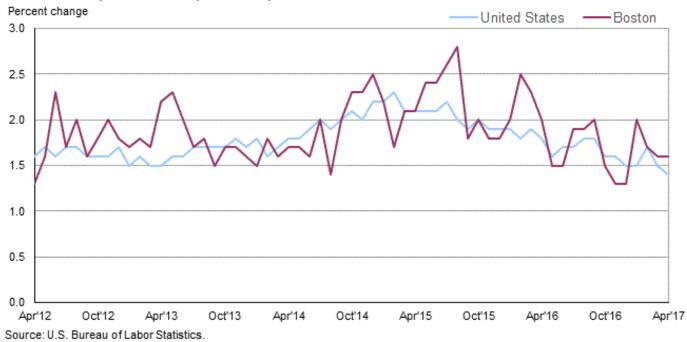
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# Boston Area Employment — April 2017

Total nonfarm employment in the Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Mass.-N.H. Metropolitan New England City and Town Area stood at 2,739,000 in April 2017, up 42,800 from one year ago, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Deborah A. Brown noted that nonfarm employment rose 1.6 percent locally from April a year ago. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.4 percent.(See chart 1 and table 1; Technical note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Boston metropolitan area, April 2012–April 2017



The Boston-Cambridge-Nashua area includes 10 metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Boston-Cambridge-Newton metropolitan division, which made up 67 percent of the workforce, gained 35,700 jobs from April 2016 to April 2017. Six divisions for which data are published also added jobs over the year. The Lawrence-Methuen Town-Salem and Lynn-Saugus- Marblehead metropolitan divisions lost jobs over the year.

#### **Industry** employment

Professional and business services had the largest local employment gain, adding 15,500 jobs from April 2016 to April 2017. The 3.3-percent rate of local job growth in this supersector outpaced the 2.9-percent gain nationwide.

Education and health services, the largest industry in the Boston area had the next largest annual employment gain in the Boston area from April 2016, adding 15,100 jobs. The 2.6-percent rate of job growth in Boston's education and health services supersector was faster than the 2.2-percent nationwide gain.

The financial activities and government supersectors added 5,500 and 4,300 jobs respectively. The rates of local job growth in both supersectors outpaced their national rates of job gains.

Percent change United States ■ Boston 4.0 3.3 3.0 2.9 3.0 2.6 2.2 2.1 2.1 1.8 2.0 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.7 0.6 1.0 0.4 0.3 0.0 -0.2-1.0-1.1-2.0 -2.0 -3.0 Total nonfarm Professional Education Financial Government Other services Trade, Information Leisure and Manufacturing activities transportation. and business and health hospitality and utilities services services

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Boston metropolitan area, April 2017

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

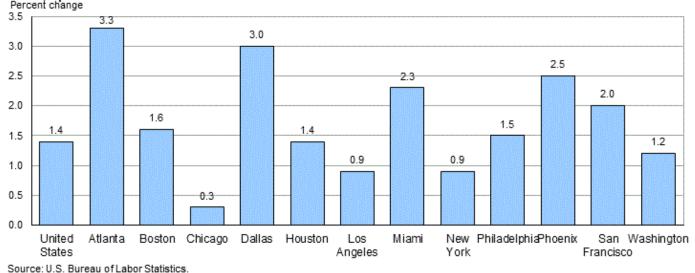
Two other supersectors in the Boston area gained at least 1,000 jobs over the year— other services (+2,100) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,700). The local rate of job growth in other services exceeded the nationwide gain of 1.0 percent. The 0.4-percent rate of job growth in trade, transportation, and utilities lagged that of the nation.

Manufacturing was the only supersector in the Boston area that lost jobs over the year (-2,000), a decrease of 1.1 percent. Nationally, manufacturing employment increased by 0.3 percent.

### **Employment in the twelve Largest Metropolitan Areas**

Boston-Cambridge-Nashua was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in April 2017. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with 7 areas exceeding the national increase of 1.4 percent. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.3 percent, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington at 3.0 percent. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin (0.3 percent) had the slowest rates of job growth, up 0.3 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, April 2017



The Dallas area added the largest number of jobs over the year, 104,600, followed by Atlanta (+87,200) and New York-Newark-Jersey City (+83,100). Chicago had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 13,800 jobs, followed by Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, which added 38,000 jobs.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in seven areas: Chicago, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Los Angeles, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, New York, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward. Manufacturing lost the most jobs over the year in three areas: Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Atlanta and San Francisco had no annual job losses in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for May 2017 are scheduled to be released on Friday, June 16, 2017, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

## **Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions**. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation**. The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are

obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates**. The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates**. Measures of sampling error are available for metropolitan areas or metropolitan divisions upon request. Measures of sampling error for states down to the supersector level is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2017.pdf.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget July 15, 2015. A detailed list of geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

Areas in the six New England states are defined as Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based and identified as metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions. However, for comparative purposes, the Boston NECTA and its divisions have been referred to as a metropolitan area and metropolitan divisions.

The Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH Metropolitan New England City and Town Area (NECTA) includes 10 NECTA divisions--subdivisions of the larger NECTA which function as distinct social, economic, and cultural areas within the larger region. The NECTA divisions that compose the Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH NECTA include: Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA; Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA; Framingham, MA; Haverhill- Newburyport-Amesbury town, MA-NH; Lawrence-Methuen town-Salem, MA-NH; Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH; Lynn-Saugus-Marblehead, MA; Nashua, NH-MA; Peabody-Salem-Beverly, MA; Taunton- Middleborough-Norton, MA; and select cities and towns within.

#### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice	ce
phone: (202)-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800)-877-8339.	

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Boston metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Apr 2016 to Apr 2017(p) Mar 2017 Area and Industry Apr 2016 Feb 2017 Apr 2017(p) Percent Net change change U.S. Total nonfarm..... 143,894 144,292 144,953 145,979 2,085 1.4 Mining and logging ..... 669 672 683 693 24 3.6 6,479 6,769 160 Construction ..... 6,609 6,580 2.4 12,299 12,300 12,326 12,333 34 0.3 Manufacturing..... Trade, transportation, and utilities ..... 26,956 27,002 27,037 27,142 186 0.7 Information ..... 2,784 2,745 2,729 -2.0 2,734 -55 Financial activities ..... 8,208 8,338 8,356 8,383 175 2.1 Professional and business services ....... 19,970 20,216 20,339 20,556 586 2.9 22,679 23,077 23,113 23,176 497 2.2 Educational and health services..... 15,397 15,745 275 Leisure and hospitality..... 15,470 15,167 1.8 Other services ..... 5,672 5,673 5,696 5,730 58 1.0 22,578 22,692 22,723 Government..... 22,623 145 0.6 Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH Total nonfarm..... 2,696.2 2,688.5 2,703.1 2,739.0 42.8 1.6 106.8 99.6 100.1 107.1 0.3 Mining, logging, and construction..... 0.3 Manufacturing..... 186.8 185.3 184.9 184.8 -2.0 -1.1 Trade, transportation, and utilities ..... 417.1 415.6 416.0 418.8 1.7 0.4 Information ..... 77.7 78.5 78.4 78.6 0.9 1.2 189.0 189.2 189.9 5.5 3.0 Financial activities ..... 184.4 465.7 466.8 468.8 481.2 3.3 Professional and business services ....... 15.5 576.8 586.1 589.5 591.9 Educational and health services..... 15.1 2.6 Leisure and hospitality..... 262.3 247.8 252.6 261.7 -0.6 -0.2 100.6 100.0 100.9 102.7 2.1 Other services ..... 2.1 Government..... 318.0 319.8 322.7 322.3 4.3 1.4 Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA division Total nonfarm..... 1,810.7 1,812.1 1,822.2 1,846.4 35.7 2.0 Mining, logging, and construction..... 64.9 59.9 59.8 63.5 -1.4 -2.2 79.2 78.8 78.5 78.5 -0.9 -0.7 Manufacturing..... Trade, transportation, and utilities ..... 246.1 246.6 246.9 248.3 2.2 0.9 59.1 58.9 59.0 1.2 2.1 Information ..... 57.8 157.7 157.9 158.6 5.5 Financial activities ..... 153.1 3.6 Professional and business services ....... 348.4 350.6 352.9 361.8 13.4 3.8 Educational and health services..... 414.5 421.0 423.2 425.4 10.9 2.6 170.7 173.9 180.5 -0.7 -0.4 Leisure and hospitality..... 181.2 Other services ..... 66.3 66.2 66.7 68.0 1.7 2.6 201.5 203.5 202.8 Government..... 199.2 3.6 1.8

p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Apr 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017(p)	Apr 2016 to Apr 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,652.3	2,716.2	2,730.3	2,739.5	87.2	3.3
Mining and logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	113.2	118.5	121.0	120.0	6.8	6.0
Manufacturing	161.9	163.6	162.8	162.9	1.0	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	584.4	595.4	597.1	597.2	12.8	2.2
Information	96.3	98.6	98.2	98.2	1.9	2.0
Financial activities	164.8	171.4	172.2	172.4	7.6	4.6
Professional and business services	486.4	506.2	511.4	513.9	27.5	5.7
Education and health services	332.6	342.6	342.4	342.8	10.2	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	283.8	286.9	291.1	295.5	11.7	4.1
Other services	97.6	96.8	97.1	99.9	2.3	2.4
Government	329.6	334.4	335.2	334.9	5.3	1.6
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,696.2	2,688.5	2,703.1	2,739.0	42.8	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	106.8	99.6	100.1	107.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	186.8	185.3	184.9	184.8	-2.0	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.1	415.6	416.0	418.8	1.7	0.4
Information	77.7	78.5	78.4	78.6	0.9	1.2
Financial activities	184.4	189.0	189.2	189.9	5.5	3.0
Professional and business services	465.7	466.8	468.8	481.2	15.5	3.3
Education and health services	576.8	586.1	589.5	591.9	15.1	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	262.3	247.8	252.6	261.7	-0.6	-0.2
Other services	100.6	100.0	100.9	102.7	2.1	2.1
Government	318.0	319.8	322.7	322.3	4.3	1.4
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,629.7	4,585.4	4,610.8	4,643.5	13.8	0.3
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	168.4	156.5	157.5	164.4	-4.0	-2.4
Manufacturing	414.3	412.2	412.7	412.0	-2.3	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	934.6	925.7	932.1	932.2	-2.4	-0.3
Information	79.9	80.5	80.9	81.9	2.0	2.5
Financial activities	296.8	305.6	305.6	305.4	8.6	2.9
Professional and business services	812.2	794.6	799.3	814.2	2.0	0.2
Education and health services	716.6	723.8	723.1	725.6	9.0	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	462.6	442.4	452.8	461.6	-1.0	-0.2
Other services	193.7	192.3	192.6	192.7	-1.0	-0.5
Government	549.0	550.3	552.7	551.9	2.9	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,484.2	3,572.4	3,584.6	3,588.8	104.6	3.0
Mining, logging, and construction	203.6	208.6	207.1	205.7	2.1	1.0
Manufacturing	263.9	265.5	266.1	264.9	1.0	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	736.8	760.3	762.4	760.8	24.0	3.3
Information	82.2	82.5	82.5	81.4	-0.8	-1.0
Financial activities	279.7	288.6	291.4	291.6	11.9	4.3
Professional and business services	574.5	591.7	595.7	597.3	22.8	4.0
Education and health services	429.1	439.5	439.5	441.0	11.9	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	366.0	374.1	377.9	383.0	17.0	4.6
Other services	120.5	124.8	124.4	125.8	5.3	4.4
Government	427.9	436.8	437.6	437.3	9.4	2.2
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,000.9	3,010.1	3,024.1	3,042.8	41.9	1.4
Mining and logging	90.0	87.2	87.3	87.6	-2.4	-2.7

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

A = c =	A == 0040	Fab 0047	Mar 0047	A == 0047(=)	Apr 2016 to A	
Area	Apr 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017(p)	Net change	Percent change
Construction	221.4	215.6	217.9	213.8	-7.6	-3.
Manufacturing	224.8	226.1	227.5	229.9	5.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	606.3	602.6	600.2	604.4	-1.9	-0.3
Information	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.1	-0.3	-0.9
Financial activities	154.2	153.7	153.9	153.5	-0.7	-0.
Professional and business services	467.9	468.1	472.7	479.7	11.8	2.
Education and health services	377.8	386.2	387.9	390.5	12.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	312.4	314.8	318.8	323.5	11.1	3.
Other services	108.1	107.0	108.3	109.9	1.8	1.
Government	405.6	416.0	417.1	417.9	12.3	3.
os Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,969.8	6,007.7	6,032.1	6,021.7	51.9	0.9
Mining and logging	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.
Construction	229.0	230.5	235.4	237.8	8.8	3.
Manufacturing	518.3	510.8	512.8	510.7	-7.6	-1.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,079.7	1,085.6	1,083.3	1,079.2	-0.5	0.
Information	263.0	256.2	254.8	252.4	-10.6	-4.
Financial activities	336.2	337.6	337.2	336.5	0.3	0.
Professional and business services	894.2	909.4	911.9	904.3	10.1	1.
Education and health services	977.0	996.5	1,004.1	1,002.2	25.2	2.
Leisure and hospitality	719.7	717.9	723.9	731.4	11.7	1.
Other services	203.2	208.1	208.7	210.8	7.6	3.
Government	745.4	751.1	756.1	752.4	7.0	0.
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach,						
Total nonfarm	2,586.8	2,630.6	2,639.7	2,647.5	60.7	2.3
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	120.4	124.5	123.9	125.1	4.7	3.
Manufacturing	87.5	88.4	88.7	88.4	0.9	1.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	589.1	596.9	597.3	599.5	10.4	1.
Information	49.2	49.0	48.9	48.9	-0.3	-0.
Financial activities	175.9	174.3	174.1	174.5	-1.4	-0.
Professional and business services	420.6	430.4	434.1	434.3	13.7	3.
Education and health services	381.6	392.3	395.0	396.2	14.6	3.
Leisure and hospitality	326.7	331.0	332.8	335.0	8.3	2.
Other services	125.0	128.7	128.6	128.9	3.9	3.
Government	310.1	314.4	315.6	316.0	5.9	1.
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,503.3	9,469.1	9,514.1	9,586.4	83.1	0.9
Mining, logging, and construction	383.0	362.8	369.9	381.3	-1.7	-0.4
Manufacturing	366.2	362.9	363.5	363.2	-3.0	-0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,708.1	1,708.4	1,709.0	1,705.6	-2.5	-0.
Information	285.7	285.1	287.2	286.6	0.9	0.
Financial activities	766.1	768.3	770.8	775.0	8.9	1.
Professional and business services	1,508.8	1,506.3	1,508.5	1,525.6	16.8	1.
Education and health services	1,879.1	1,914.5	1,921.6	1,927.9	48.8	2.
Leisure and hospitality	879.1	842.9	856.7	887.7	8.6	1.0
Other services	415.7	412.5	413.0	416.5	0.8	0.
Government	1,311.5	1,305.4	1,313.9	1,317.0	5.5	0.
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ- DE-MD	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,	,= 11.10		•
Total nonfarm	2,869.7	2,878.0	2,889.7	2,913.6	43.9	1.
Mining, logging, and construction	112.9	109.4	111.7	115.8	2.9	2.
Manufacturing	178.3	177.3	177.0	176.9	-1.4	-0.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area	Apr 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017(p)	Apr 2016 to Apr 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Trade, transportation, and utilities	517.1	521.5	522.9	524.0	6.9	1.3
Information	46.9	46.1	46.2	46.2	-0.7	-1.5
Financial activities	210.7	211.4	211.3	212.6	1.9	0.9
Professional and business services	459.9	454.0	461.3	467.5	7.6	1.7
Education and health services	626.2	648.3	645.9	646.7	20.5	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	257.8	248.6	251.4	260.0	2.2	0.9
Other services	118.7	118.6	118.2	119.7	1.0	3.0
Government	341.2	342.8	343.8	344.2	3.0	0.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,974.6	2,013.0	2,017.3	2,023.4	48.8	2.5
Mining and logging	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	103.7	104.2	107.2	109.2	5.5	5.3
Manufacturing	120.2	121.9	121.0	121.5	1.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	382.6	387.9	387.9	387.4	4.8	1.3
Information	36.4	35.8	35.9	36.3	-0.1	-0.3
Financial activities	173.2	181.2	181.6	182.0	8.8	5.1
Professional and business services	336.2	343.4	341.6	341.3	5.1	1.5
Education and health services	292.1	298.5	299.3	300.1	8.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	218.9	227.7	232.0	233.6	14.7	6.7
Other services	64.3	61.9	61.9	61.9	-2.4	-3.7
Government	243.8	247.3	245.7	246.9	3.1	1.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	210.0	217.0	210.1	210.0	0.1	
Total nonfarm	2,332.1	2,356.3	2,372.5	2,377.7	45.6	2.0
Mining and logging	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	110.4	113.6	116.4	118.6	8.2	7.4
Manufacturing	130.7	130.6	132.0	131.0	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	370.9	375.3	375.9	375.0	4.1	1.1
Information	97.6	99.7	99.4	99.7	2.1	2.2
Financial activities	141.2	145.5	145.9	144.4	3.2	2.3
Professional and business services	468.6	469.7	472.8	471.4	2.8	0.6
Education and health services	339.4	347.1	348.8	348.7	9.3	2.7
	268.1	264.8	267.8	273.0	4.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality Other services	85.2	86.1	86.8	88.1	2.9	3.4
Government	319.0	323.0	325.8	326.8	7.8	2.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-	319.0	323.0	323.0	320.0	7.0	2.5
MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,230.3	3,240.0	3,246.4	3,268.3	38.0	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	156.6	151.1	150.5	156.7	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	53.7	52.5	52.8	53.6	-0.1	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	400.5	402.5	403.1	404.8	4.3	1.1
Information	74.9	72.3	71.6	71.5	-3.4	-4.5
Financial activities	156.2	155.9	155.2	155.7	-0.5	-0.3
Professional and business services	737.5	743.1	746.1	750.3	12.8	1.7
Education and health services	440.4	446.8	445.7	448.2	7.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	318.4	319.2	323.0	329.2	10.8	3.4
Other services	194.1	194.6	193.6	194.3	0.2	0.1
Government	698.0	702.0	704.8	704.0	6.0	0.0
o) preliminary						